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**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

APPLICANT: Yasuhiro Doi et al )  
SERIAL NO: 10/008,517 )  
FILED: November 8, 2001 ) Group Art Unit: 1753  
TITLE: Method of Reproducing a Die and Property Check Method of the ) Examiner: Briar L. Mutschler  
Same

**AMENDED SPECIFICATION PARAGRAPHS**

*Please replace the paragraph starting at line 5 of page 6 with the following amended paragraph:*

Further, in each of these aspects of the present invention, it may be arranged to construct the invention in the form wherein the stamper is used for molding a lens sheet. Here, the "lens sheet" means a sheet-like member having formed on its surface a predetermined configuration of concavities/convexities, which sheet-like member is the one that through transmitting or reflecting a light condenses or disperses the light in a predetermined direction. Examples of the lens sheet include the Fresnel lens sheet described in the above-described Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 5-156784 and the lenticular lens sheet, fly-eye lens sheet, linear Fresnel lens sheet, etc. that have the dies for manufacturing them introduced in Fig. 5 Figs. 5A-5C.

*Please replace the paragraph starting at line 5 of page 15 with the following amended paragraph:*

Fig. 4 shows views illustrating a method for determining within a short period of time whether the property of the master die is qualified. Here, the method is intended to obtain the lens sheet that is a product, using the ~~master die~~ master die having undergone the plating process directly as a resin-molding die. The details of the resulting effect areas follows. Namely, as stated before, it takes about one week for completion of the once executed electroforming process. However, in order to finally confirm whether the property of the master die is good, it is necessary to cause light to transmit the lens sheet to thereby inspect the defects. Accordingly,

according to the method of reproducing a die according to the first embodiment or third embodiment, at least one week is needed for confirming the property of the master die. Also, according to the method of reproducing a die according to the second embodiment wherein the electroforming process is repeatedly executed twice, at least two weeks are necessary for confirming the property of the master die. However, if obtaining the product by the use of the method illustrated in Fig. 4, because of passing no electroforming process, it is possible to confirm the property of the product within a very short period of time. Namely, it is possible to determine within such a short period of time whether the property of the master die is good. In this case, the master die can of course be used for electroforming after its surface has sufficiently been cleaned.